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11 Samuel Katz, and Jeffery Price on their own
behalf, and on behalf of all others
similarly situated*

13 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 LYNN SLOVIN, an individual, on her own
16 behalf and on behalf of all others similarly
17 situated,

18 Plaintiff,

19 v.

20 SUNRUN, INC., a California corporation,
21 CLEAN ENERGY EXPERTS, LLC, a
22 California limited liability company doing
23 business as SOLAR AMERICA, and
24 DOES 1-5, inclusive,

25 Defendants.

Case No. 4:15-cv-05340-YGR

(Assigned to Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers)

**SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF
THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER
PROTECTION ACT AND THE
CALIFORNIA CONSUMER LEGAL
REMEDIES ACT**

JURY DEMAND

23 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

24 Plaintiffs LYNN SLOVIN, SAMUEL KATZ and JEFFERY PRICE (“Plaintiffs”), make
25 this complaint against Defendants SUNRUN, INC., a California corporation, and its subsidiary,
26 CLEAN ENERGY EXPERTS LLC, a California limited liability company doing business as
27 SOLAR AMERICA, and Does 1 to 5 (collectively, “Defendants”). Plaintiffs’ allegations as to
28

1 their own actions are based on personal knowledge. The other allegations are based on their
 2 counsel's investigation, and information and belief.

3 **Introduction**

4 1. Defendants operate within the burgeoning solar energy industry. A critical part of
 5 Defendants' solar energy business is generating qualified leads through telemarketing campaigns
 6 promoting solar energy products and services. Defendants deliver these leads in real time
 7 (within 30 to 60 seconds) to solar providers, including Sunrun, who then convert these leads into
 8 sales.

9 2. Defendants accomplish their telemarketing campaigns by making unsolicited
 10 robocalls (*i.e.*, using a predictive dialer and/or pre-recorded or artificial voice calls) to cellular
 11 telephone numbers, often without the prior express consent of the persons using those cellular
 12 telephone numbers. In addition, Defendants make calls to telephone numbers listed on the
 13 national Do-Not-Call registry as well as to Defendant's own do not call list(s).

14 3. These practices violate the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (47 U.S.C. § 227)
 15 ("TCPA"). The TCPA was enacted to protect consumers from intrusive automated telemarketing
 16 practices like the robocalls made to Plaintiffs and members of the Classes. By making these
 17 robocalls and ignoring the national Do-Not-Call registry, Defendants caused Plaintiffs and
 18 members of the Classes actual harm, including the aggravation, nuisance, and invasion of
 19 privacy that results from the receipt of unsolicited and harassing telephone calls.

20 4. In response to Defendants' unsolicited telemarketing calls, Plaintiffs filed the
 21 instant lawsuit and seek an injunction requiring Defendants to cease all unsolicited telephone
 22 calling activities and an award of statutory damages to the members of the Classes under the
 23 TCPA, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

24 **Parties**

25 5. Plaintiff Lynn Slovin ("Plaintiff Slovin") is a natural person and a resident of
 26 Baltimore, Maryland. At all relevant times Plaintiff Slovin was the sole user, subscriber, owner,
 27 and possessor of the cellular telephone at issue.

28 6. Plaintiff Samuel Katz ("Plaintiff Katz") is a natural person and a resident of

1 Bellingham, Massachusetts. At all relevant times Plaintiff Katz was the sole user, subscriber,
 2 owner, and possessor of the cellular telephone at issue.

3 7. Plaintiff Jeffery Price (“Plaintiff Price”) is a natural person and a resident of
 4 Oxnard, California. At all relevant times Plaintiff Price was a user, subscriber, owner, and
 5 possessor of the residential number at issue.

6 8. Defendant Sunrun Inc. (“Sunrun”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal
 7 place of business located at 595 Market Street, 29th Floor, San Francisco, California 94105.
 8 Sunrun represents that it is the largest dedicated residential solar company in the United States.
 9 It develops, owns, manages, and sells residential solar energy systems in Arizona, California,
 10 Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire,
 11 New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

12 9. Defendant Clean Energy Experts, LLC (“Clean Energy”) is a California limited
 13 liability corporation with its principal place of business located at 595 Market Street, 29th Floor,
 14 San Francisco, California. Solar America is a fictitious business name registered to Clean
 15 Energy. Clean Energy operates the solaramerica.com and solaramerica.org websites, among
 16 various other websites. Clean Energy employs a number of different names when calling
 17 consumers, including but not limited to Green Energy, Clean Energy Advocates, Clean Energy
 18 Foundation, Clean Energy Initiative, and Solar Nation.

19 10. Clean Energy’s core business is marketing to consumers, generating live leads,
 20 filtering and qualifying in real-time, and distributing leads to Sunrun and third party solar
 21 providers. See <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/services-leads-marketing/lead-generation-software/> (last visited March 23, 2016).

23 11. Clean Energy operates as a subsidiary of Sunrun. According to Sunrun’s Form
 24 10K filing dated March 11, 2016, Clean Energy’s operations have been fully integrated into
 25 Sunrun’s operations following the acquisition of Clean Energy by Sunrun in April 2015:

26 For the year ending December 31, 2015, the contribution of the acquired
 27 business to the Company’s total revenues was \$16.9 million, as measured
 28 from the date of the acquisition. The portion of total expenses and net
 income associated with the acquired business was not separately
 identifiable due to the integration with the Company’s operations.

1 (available at
 2 http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1469367/000156459016014482/run-10k_20151231.htm (last visited March 23, 2016)).

3 12. Sunrun exercises direct management and control over telemarketing employees
 4 that qualify solar customer leads by phone under the Clean Energy and Solar America brands,
 5 including directly overseeing and managing call center operations and staff. Sunrun also
 6 monitors performance metrics, and provides processes and scripts for telemarketers.

7 13. Plaintiffs are currently ignorant of the true names and capacities, whether
 8 individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of the Defendants sued herein under the fictitious
 9 names Does 1 through 5, inclusive, and therefore, sue such Defendants by such fictitious names.
 10 Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of said
 11 fictitiously named Defendants when their true names and capacities have been ascertained.
 12 Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that each of the fictitiously named
 13 Doe Defendants is legally responsible in some manner for the events and occurrences alleged
 14 herein, and for the damages suffered by Plaintiffs.

15 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and based thereon allege that all defendants,
 16 including the fictitious Doe Defendants, were at all relevant times acting as actual agents,
 17 conspirators, ostensible agents, partners and/or joint venturers and employees of all other
 18 defendants, and that all acts alleged herein occurred within the course and scope of said agency,
 19 employment, partnership, and joint venture, conspiracy or enterprise, and with the express and/or
 20 implied permission, knowledge, consent, authorization and ratification of their co-Defendants;
 21 however, each of these allegations are deemed “alternative” theories whenever not doing so
 22 would result in a contraction with the other allegations.

23 15. All Defendants, including Does 1 through 5, are collectively referred to as
 24 “Defendants.”

25 16. Whenever this complaint refers to any act of Defendants, the allegations shall be
 26 deemed to mean the act of those defendants named in the particular cause of action, and each of
 27 them, acting individually, jointly and severally, unless otherwise alleged.

Jurisdiction and Venue

17. For the reasons stated in *Mims v. Arrow Financial Services, LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740 (2012), the Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction under 47 U.S.C. § 227.

18. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants' because Defendants' principal place of business is within this District and Defendants conduct significant business transactions within this District.

19. Venue is also proper before this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (b)(2) because Defendants reside in this District and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

20. All allegations in this complaint are based on information and belief and/or the documents and information currently available, and are such that additional evidentiary support and detail will be forthcoming after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery.

Intradistrict Assignment

21. A substantial part of the events which give rise to the claim occurred in San Francisco County. Under Local Rule 3-2(c), (d), this civil action should be assigned to the San Francisco division of the Northern District of California.

¹⁰ The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (“TCPA”), 47 U.S.C. § 227.

22. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA, in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding certain telemarketing practices.

23. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone equipment, or “autodialers.” Specifically, the plain language of section 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits the use of autodialers to make any call to a wireless number in the absence of an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party. Further, section 227(b)(1)(B) prohibits initiating telephone calls to “residential telephone line[s] using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express consent of the called party,” unless the call is for an emergency, or is to collect a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States.

1 24. The FCC, the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations
 2 implementing the TCPA, has defined prior express consent in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(8) as “an
 3 agreement, in writing, bearing the signature of the person called that clearly authorizes the seller
 4 to deliver or cause to be delivered to the person called advertisements or telemarketing messages
 5 using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, and the
 6 telephone number to which the signatory authorizes such advertisements or telemarketing
 7 messages to be delivered.”

8 25. Under the TCPA, the burden is on defendants to demonstrate prior express
 9 consent.

10 26. Regardless of whether there exists prior express consent, the FCC rules allow
 11 consumers to make “do-not-call” requests that companies must track in internal do-not-call lists.
 12 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c); 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(1)(iii)(B). Telemarketers must provide consumers
 13 with an automated opt-out mechanism that “must automatically record the called person’s
 14 number to the seller’s do-not-call list and immediately terminate the call.” 47 C.F.R.
 15 64.1200(b)(3). This mechanism was enacted to empower consumers to “stop receipt of unwanted
 16 autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing calls to which they never consented.” Telephone
 17 Consumer Protection Act of 1991, Final Rule, 77 Fed. Reg. 34233, 34239 (June 11, 2012).

18 27. According to findings by the FCC, automated calls are prohibited because, as
 19 Congress found, such calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation
 20 calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless
 21 customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are
 22 used. *Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, CG
 23 Docket No. 02-278, Report and Order, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014 (2003).

24 28. While telemarketing calls to residential lines are exempted where there exists an
 25 “established business relationship,” no such exemption applies to telemarketing calls to cell
 26 phones. See 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(5).

27

28

Defendants and their Business Practices

29. Sunrun represents that it is the largest dedicated residential solar company in the United States. It develops, owns, manages, leases and sells residential solar energy systems in fifteen (15) states. *See* <http://www.sunrun.com/solar-by-state> (last visited March 23, 2016).

30. Sunrun promotes solar energy products and service to homeowners using savings on utility bills and the federal Solar Tax Credit (which is set to expire on December 31, 2016) as selling points. *See* <http://www.sunrun.com/solar-savings> (last visited Nov. 29, 2015); <http://www.sunrun.com/solar-lease/cost-of-solar/federal-solar-incentives> (last visited Nov. 29, 2015).

31. Solar companies, including Sunrun, utilize telemarketing within their marketing and sales process in order to effectively promote their products and services to potential customers (solar energy leads) and close deals. In fact, telemarketing and lead generation is a critical part of the solar energy industry: converting a lead into a buying solar customer typically requires multiple calls from a sales person to the lead. *See* <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/2013/11/06/solar-telemarketing-and-the-telephone-consumer-protection-act-of-1991/> (last visited Nov. 29, 2015).

32. In April 2015, Sunrun acquired Clean Energy, the largest solar lead generation company, for \$25.0 million in cash and 1.9 million shares of common stock. Clean Energy generated more than one million leads since 2013. In addition, Clean Energy may receive an additional \$9.1 million in cash and 600,000 shares of common stock in April 2017 as long as Clean Energy meets certain sales targets as well as continued employment of certain key employees acquired in the transaction. *See Sunrun Form 424B4 filed with the SEC on August 5, 2015 (available at*

33. This acquisition has enabled Sunrun to generate leads in-house, to exercise direct control over its solar telemarketing campaigns, and to monetize the solar energy leads in two ways: by converting them into purchasing solar energy customers and by selling the leads

1 directly to its partners or other providers in the solar industry. *See* Sunrun Form 424B4 filed with
 2 the SEC on August 5, 2015. *See* Sunrun Form 10K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016
 3 (available at http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1469367/000156459016014482/run-10k_20151231.htm (last visited March 23, 2016)).

5 34. Defendants systemically employ an invasive method of telemarketing solicitation
 6 known as “robocalling” to generate and deliver leads. Defendants use an auto-dialer and/or
 7 prerecorded voice messages to place uninvited telemarketing calls to prospective clients in a
 8 given geographic area. When the prospective client (such as a homeowner) answers the phone,
 9 Defendants promote the cost savings of converting to solar energy and offer to provide the
 10 homeowner with quotes from local installers, dealers or contractors. Defendants essentially
 11 “prime[] the sales process for a [solar] company to convert these leads into closed sales deals.”
 12 See <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/solar-energy-and-home-improvements-leads/qualified-sales-prospects-residential-and-commercial> (last visited Nov. 18, 2015).

14 35. Defendants then deliver these leads to solar companies within 30 to 60 seconds:

15 **Real-time Delivery.** Lead quality degrades over time. We utilize our
 16 technology platform to deliver leads to you in real-time with no delay.
 17 What does this mean? Once a lead is qualified by our proprietary process
 18 it is delivered to you within 30 seconds to 1 minute by email and/or sent
 19 directly into your CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system. We
 20 can easily integrate with any CRM system such as SalesForce, NetSuite,
 21 Microsoft Dynamics or your own custom CRM. We believe time is of the
 22 essence to have your sales teams act on the leads and achieve superior
 23 success rates!

24 See <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/solar-energy-and-home-improvements-leads/live-real-time-delivery> (last visited Nov. 18, 2015) (emphasis in original).

25 36. Over 500 solar companies receive leads from Clean Energy. *See*
 26 <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/solar-energy-and-home-improvements-leads/frequently-asked-questions> (last visited Nov. 29, 2015).

27 37. These leads can be exclusive or non-exclusive. For non-exclusive leads, Clean
 28 Energy can sell the lead to up to three additional companies. Solar companies pay per lead
 regardless of whether the lead ultimately results in a sale. See Clean Energy Lead Purchase
 Agreement available at <https://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/terms120m420vp/> (last visited

March 24, 2016).

38. Sunrun recognizes revenue generated from selling these leads to solar providers at the time the lead is delivered. *See Sunrun Form 10K filed with the SEC on March 11, 2016 (available at http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1469367/000156459016014482/run-10k_20151231.htm (last visited March 23, 2016).*

39. Clean Energy claims that “[its] best clients actually sometimes only request the contact information (because they know we are already qualifying the project information and interest level of the lead).” This contact information includes the “name, address, city, state, zip code, phone number and email” of the prospective client. See <http://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/solar-energy-and-home-improvements-leads/qualified-sales-prospects-residential-and-commercial> (lasted visited Nov. 29, 2015).

40. Solar companies, including Sunrun, then convert leads into sales by immediately contacting the prospective client and doing so repeatedly over the course of the next few days.

41. Defendants make the above described lead generation calls, including the calls made to Plaintiffs and Class Members, *en masse* using a prerecorded or artificial voice calls and/or a “predictive” dialer, which automatically places calls without human intervention until the called party answers the call, at which time the automatic dialer attempts to connect the called party with a human representative or an automated prompt.

42. Defendants did not obtain prior express consent from Plaintiffs' and Class members.

Plaintiff Slovin's Individual Allegations

43. On or about January 17, 2007, Plaintiff Slovin placed her cell phone number on the “national Do-Not-Call registry.”

44. Beginning in or about September and through November 2015, Plaintiff Slovin received multiple telephone calls to her cell phone from that she believes were from Defendants. Often, these calls originated from different numbers, including local Maryland numbers.¹

¹ Telemarketers cause a local number to appear on the recipients' caller ID in order to increase the likelihood that the recipient will pick up the call. For example, Velocity, which partners with Clean Energy, offers automated outbound dialer software that gives users the

1 Further, Plaintiff Slovin received at least four calls from a telephone number where the caller had
 2 identified themselves as calling from Solar America. FTC complaints show that other consumers
 3 received calls from Solar America from the same number that called Plaintiff Slovin and that
 4 these calls were placed on the same and following days.

5 45. On some of the occasions when Plaintiff Slovin answered her cell phone, she
 6 heard several digital “clicks,” a pause, and then a voice on the phone. At times, Plaintiff Slovin
 7 was unable to determine if the voice was artificial or live. On other occasions, the calls were
 8 disconnected after the pause. One of these calls resulted in a voicemail consisting of
 9 unintelligible machine sounds.

10 46. On still other occasions, the caller identified herself as Sarah from Solar America
 11 and then, in a generic or scripted fashion, proceeded to promote solar energy products and
 12 services as a way to save money. The caller attempted to make an appointment for a solar
 13 company to provide Plaintiff with a quote.

14 47. During these calls, Plaintiff Slovin instructed Defendants to stop calling, asked to
 15 be placed on an internal “Do Not Call List” and further advised Defendants that her cellular
 16 telephone number was on the “national Do-Not-Call registry.”

17 48. Despite Plaintiff Slovin’s efforts to cease Defendants’ calls, she continued to
 18 receive unsolicited phone calls from Defendants.

19 49. Prior to the calls, Plaintiff Slovin had no contact with Defendants and did not
 20 consent to receive these telephone calls.

21 50. Plaintiff Slovin was damaged by Defendants’ calls. She found these repeated
 22 unsolicited calls to be intrusive and harassing, as they diverted attention away from her work and
 23 other daily activities. Plaintiff Slovin put herself on the national Do-Not-Call registry specifically
 24 to avoid telemarketing calls. Plaintiff Slovin’s privacy was invaded when she received repeated
 25 calls from Solar America from different numbers, including local ones.

26 51. Defendants made, and continue to make, these telemarketing calls to individuals

27 ability to “[o]perate like a local business and boost contact rates by calling prospects from their
 28 own area code.” See <http://pages.velocify.com/rs/522-DJL-243/images/velocify-pulse-communication.pdf> (last visited Nov. 29, 2015) and Exhibit 2 attached hereto.

1 nationwide without their prior written express consent to do so.

2 **Plaintiff Samuel Katz's Individual Allegations**

3 52. On or about January 03, 2013, Plaintiff Katz placed his cell phone number on the
4 "national Do-Not-Call registry."

5 53. On August 18, 2015, Plaintiff Katz received a call from a local Massachusetts
6 number on his cell phone. After a long pause, the caller identified itself as calling from "Solar
7 Nation" on behalf of Sunrun. The caller stated that Plaintiff Katz was prequalifying for Solar
8 Nation.

9 54. In or about February 2016, Plaintiff received an advertisement in the U.S. mail
10 from Sunrun advertising solar products. A copy of this advertisement is attached hereto as
11 Exhibit 1.

12 55. Mr. Katz received additional calls on his cell phone, including on August 4, 2015
13 and July 27, 2015, which he believes to be on behalf of Sunrun.

14 56. Prior to the calls, Plaintiff Katz had no contact with Defendants and did not
15 consent to receive these telephone calls.

16 57. Plaintiff Katz was damaged by Defendants' calls. He found these repeated
17 unsolicited calls to be intrusive and harassing, as they diverted attention away from his work and
18 other daily activities. Plaintiff Katz put himself on the national Do-Not-Call registry specifically
19 to avoid telemarketing calls. Plaintiff Katz's privacy was invaded when he received repeated
20 calls from Defendants from different numbers.

21 **Plaintiff Jeffery Price's Individual Allegations**

22 58. On or about July 27, 2003, Plaintiff Price placed his home number on the
23 "national Do-Not-Call registry."

24 59. On March 28, 2014 Plaintiff Price received a call from a local California number
25 to his home number. There was a long pause and electronic sounds or clicks before the caller
26 started speaking. The caller identified herself as Kimberly at Clean Energy Foundation. The
27 caller was offering solar installation estimates to reduce his utility bill. The caller solicited
28 Plaintiff Price to have Solar America come to his home.

1 60. On or about April 2, 2014 Plaintiff Price received a call from a local California
 2 number. There was a long pause and electronic sounds or clicks before the caller started
 3 speaking. The caller identified himself as Mike at Clean Energy Foundation and wanted to talk
 4 about lowering electricity bills by placing solar panels from Solar America on Plaintiff Price's
 5 roof. When Plaintiff Price asked who would install the panels, he was transferred to a
 6 "supervisor" and then asked to waive his TCPA rights. Plaintiff Price refused and the line then
 7 went dead. He tried to call back the number but the call could not be completed.

8 61. On or about August 18, 2014 Plaintiff Price received a call from a local California
 9 number. There was a long pause or electronic sounds or clicks before the caller started speaking.
 10 The caller identified herself as calling from Clean Energy Initiative. The caller stated that
 11 Plaintiff Price had qualified for a solar rebate. Plaintiff stated that he was on the national do not
 12 call registry and that he had, after two previous uninvited telemarketing calls, asked in writing to
 13 be added to the company's internal do not call list. The caller then hung up. (The writing by
 14 Plaintiff was correspondence sent through the U.S. Mail to Defendants with a pre-paid stamped
 15 and self-addressed return envelope.)

16 62. On or about September 2, 2014, Plaintiff Price received a call from a local
 17 California number. "UTILITIES" appeared on the caller ID. There was a long pause, no voice,
 18 and then the call automatically disconnected after about 10 seconds. Price tried to call the
 19 number back but the call could not be completed.

20 63. On or about September 3, 2014, Plaintiff Price received a second call from a local
 21 California number. "UTILITIES" appeared on the caller ID. The call began with a long pause,
 22 electronic sounds or clicks, followed up by a prerecorded message from the "Energy Release
 23 Program." Then a caller identified herself as Brooke from Green Energy Association. The caller
 24 stated that she represented a government solar program and wanted to qualify Plaintiff Price for a
 25 government rebate for free solar energy in his home. The caller the apparently qualified Plaintiff
 26 Price for solar energy products and services by asking about his debt, FICO score, government
 27 assistance, shades on roof, among other information. The called then asked Plaintiff Price to
 28 waive his rights under the TCPA for this and subsequent auto dialed calls from Solar America.

1 Plaintiff Price expressly refused to waive his rights. After further communications, the caller
2 hung up. Price tried to call back the number but the call could not be completed.

3 64. Based on information and belief, Clean Energy used the following aliases when
4 calls are placed to consumers: Solar America, Clean Energy Foundation, Clean Energy Initiative
5 and Green Energy Association.

6 65. On or about September 23, 2014 Plaintiff Price filed a telemarketing complaint
7 against Solar America with the Business Consumer Alliance the (“BCA”). In the complaint, he
8 demanded a copy of the company’s written DNC Policy and to confirm in writing that the
9 company has taken his residential number off the company’s telemarketing call list.

10 66. On September 24, 2014, the company responded to the BCA complaint as
11 follows:

12 Thank you for your feedback. Solar America is committed to compliance.
13 To this end, please find the following:

- 14 1. Do Not Call Policy <http://www.cleanenergyexperts.com/cee-dnc-policy/>
- 15 2. DNC Status - your phone number has been added to our internal DNC list and we have
16 emailed our third party call center partners to DNC your number above as well.
- 17 3. You can continue to mail us at the following: Clean Energy Experts 1601 N.
18 Sepulveda Blvd., #227 Manhattan Beach, CA 90266 We apologize but we have not
19 received any correspondence from you in the past otherwise we would have DNC'd you
20 sooner per your request. Again, my apologies for the inconvenience.

21 67. Despite having been placed on the Clean Energy’s do not call list, on or about
22 February 27, 2016, Plaintiff Price received a call from what he believed was a predictive auto
23 dialer transfer because there was a long pause before the caller started speaking. The caller
24 identified herself as Laurie from Clean Energy Advocates. The caller said she was trying to
25 match residential customers to solar providers in order to take advantage of government rebates
26 under a “Power Purchase Program.” The caller initially stated that she was representing Sunrun,
27 Inc. The caller told Plaintiff Price that he must average \$150 a month in electric costs to qualify.
28 When Plaintiff Price did not qualify, the caller recommended other companies. The caller
explained that information about those other companies was not on her computer screen and
would need to come from another associate.

29 68. The following day, Plaintiff Price e-mailed Sunrun and asked for a copy of the
30

company's do not call policy and to be placed on the company's internal do not call list.

2 69. On or about March 2, 2016 and March 15, 2016, Jeff Price received additional,
3 uninvited calls from Clean Energy Advocates. On the March 2 call, Clean Energy’s “quality
4 assurance representative” asked Plaintiff Price to waive his TCPA rights, including any “do not
5 call” rights and rights not to be called by the company and its partners from automated dialers.
6 Plaintiff Price expressly declined to waive these rights.

7 70. Prior to the above identified calls, Plaintiff Price had no contact with Defendants
8 and did not consent to receive these telephone calls.

9 71. Plaintiff Price was damaged by Defendants' calls. He found these repeated
10 unsolicited calls to be intrusive and harassing, as they diverted attention away from his work and
11 other daily activities. Plaintiff Price put himself on the national Do-Not-Call registry specifically
12 to avoid telemarketing calls. Plaintiff Price's privacy was invaded when he received repeated
13 calls from Defendants from different numbers.

Common Factual Allegations

15 72. During all of the calls identified in this complaint, there was a significant pause
16 before Defendants' representative started speaking, which is a telltale sign that Defendants used
17 a predictive dialer to make the call:

Predictive dialers initiate phone calls while telemarketers are talking to other consumers . . . In attempting to “predict” the average time it takes for a consumer to answer the phone and when a telemarketer will be free to take the next call, predictive dialers may either “hang-up” on consumers or keep the consumer on hold until connecting the call to a sales representative, resulting in what has been referred to as “dead air.”

21 *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of*
22 *1991, 2003 Report and Order*, CG Docket No. 02-278, FCC 03-153, ¶ 146, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014,
23 14101, 2003 WL 21517853, *51 (July 3, 2003), available at
24 http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/FCC-03-153A1.pdf (“2003 Report and
25 Order”).

26 73. Defendants placed each and every call alleged in this complaint with one or more
27 predictive dialers. Predictive dialers constitute an automatic telephone dialing system; they are
28

1 capable of storing, producing, and dialing any telephone number, and are capable of storing,
2 producing, and dialing telephone numbers using a random or sequential number generator.
3 Further, no human manually entered Plaintiffs and Class members' cellular telephone number
4 when Defendants made the calls alleged below. Rather, the predictive dialer(s) electronically
5 dialed Plaintiffs and Class members' telephones in an automated fashion. The predictive dialers
6 otherwise constitute an "automatic telephone dialing system" under the meaning of 47 U.S.C. §
7 227(a)(1).

8 74. None of the telephone calls alleged in this complaint constituted calls for
9 emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(i).

10 | 75. None of the Plaintiffs or Class members consented to receive calls from
11 | Defendants.

12 76. The FTC has over 2,500 telemarketing complaints filed against Solar America
13 from December 1, 2014 through November 30, 2015 alone.

14 77. Many of these consumers' complaints are similar to the Plaintiffs' experiences:
15 complaining consumers state that they received multiple uninvited calls made from a predictive
16 auto-dial and/or artificial or prerecorded voice calls from Solar America; most of these numbers
17 cannot be called back; Solar America failed to honor the National Do Not Call Registry and the
18 individual's repeated demands that they be placed on the company's do not call list and that the
19 calls stop.

Class Certification Allegations

78. Class Definition: Plaintiff bring this Complaint against the Defendants, pursuant
to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, on behalf of themselves and the following Classes:

Robocall Cellular Class:

All natural persons in the United States who received a non-emergency call from or on behalf of Defendants to their cellular phone through the use of an automatic telephone dialing system and/or an artificial or pre-recorded voice system, at any time within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

Robocall Landline Class:

All natural persons in the United States who received a non-emergency call from or on behalf of Defendants to their residential telephone line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a

1 message, at any time within four years prior to the filing of this
 2 Complaint.

3 **National Do Not Call Class (“National DNC Class”):**

4 All natural persons in the United States whose telephone number
 5 was registered with the national Do-Not-Call registry for at least
 6 thirty days, who received more than one telephone call from or on
 7 behalf Defendants that promoted solar energy products or services
 8 within any 12-month period, at any time within four years prior to
 9 the filing of this Complaint.

10 **Company Do Not Call Class (“Company DNC Class”):**

11 All natural persons in the United States who requested that their
 12 telephone numbers be placed on Defendants’ do not call list who
 13 received a call to their telephone by or on behalf of Defendants
 14 within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

15 **California Class:**

16 All natural persons in California who received a call from or on
 17 behalf of Defendants which played a prerecorded message(s)
 18 without an unrecorded, natural voice first informing the person
 19 answering of the name and organization of the caller and either the
 20 address or telephone number of the caller, and such call occurred
 21 within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.

22 79. Excluded from the Classes any persons who consented to be called by

23 Defendants, any entity in which Defendants have a controlling interest or which has a controlling
 24 interest in Defendants, and Defendants’ agents, legal representatives, predecessors, successors,
 25 assigns, and employees. Also excluded from the Classes are the judge and staff to whom this
 26 case is assigned, and any member of the judge’s immediate family. Plaintiffs reserve the right to
 27 revise the Class definitions based on facts learned during discovery.

28 80. Class Numerosity: The exact number of members of each Class is unknown and is

29 not available to Plaintiffs at this time, but such information is readily ascertainable by
 30 Defendants and their agents. The Classes are so numerous that joinder of all members is
 31 impractical. Plaintiffs allege that there are more than 40 members of each Class.

32 81. Class Commonality: Common questions of fact and law exist as to all members of
 33 the Classes and predominate over the questions affecting only individual members of the
 34 Classes. Identification of the individuals who qualify as a member of the Class will be sufficient
 35 to establish liability to the Class member. The predominant common questions include:

36 a. Whether Defendants used an “automatic telephone dialing system” or
 37 “artificial or prerecorded voice” with calls as such terms are defined or
 38 understood under the TCPA and applicable FCC regulations and orders;

- b. Whether Defendants had written prior express consent to call class members;
- c. Whether Defendants made calls to the class members for emergency purposes;
- d. Whether Defendants made telephone calls to members of the National DNC Class whose telephone numbers were registered with the national Do-Not-Call registry;
- e. Whether Defendants made telephone calls to members of the Company DNC Class whose telephone numbers were registered on Defendants' internal do not call list;
- f. Whether Defendants maintain an internal do not call list and fail to honor request to be placed on such list.
- g. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages, including whether Defendants' violations were performed willfully or knowingly such that Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to treble damages;
- h. Whether Defendants played a prerecorded message without an unrecorded, natural voice first informing the person answering the phone of the name and organization of the caller and either the address or telephone number of the caller; and
- i. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief for violations of their privacy and attorney's fees and costs.

82. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Classes. Plaintiffs are not different in any relevant way from any other member of the Classes, and the relief they seek is common to each Class.

83. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other members of the Classes: their interests do not conflict with the interests of the other class members. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions, including class actions arising under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and other consumer protection laws, and they intend to prosecute this action vigorously.

84. **Predominance and Superiority:** The Classes alleged in this Complaint are appropriate for certification because class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all members is impracticable. The damages suffered by each individual member of the Classes will likely be

1 relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the
2 complex litigation necessitated by Defendants' actions. It would be virtually impossible for Class
3 members to individually obtain effective relief from Defendants' misconduct. Even if Class
4 members themselves could sustain such individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a
5 class action, because individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due
6 to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast, class
7 actions present far fewer management difficulties and provide the benefits of single adjudication,
8 economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single Court. Economies of time, effort,
9 and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions will be ensured.

10 85. **Generally Applicable Policies:** This class action is also appropriate for
11 certification because Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
12 the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief
13 with respect to each Class a whole. The policies of the Defendants challenged herein apply and
14 affect members of each Class uniformly, and Plaintiffs' challenge of these policies hinges on
15 Defendants' conduct, not on facts or law applicable only to Plaintiffs.

16 **86. Injunctive Relief is Appropriate:** Based on information and belief, Defendants
17 continue to engage in the improper practices discussed above. Injunctive relief is necessary and
18 appropriate to enjoin Defendants' conduct and to prevent irreparable harm to Plaintiffs and Class
19 members for which they have no adequate remedy at law.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the TCPA Against All Defendants
by Plaintiffs Slovin and Katz
Individually and on Behalf of the Robocall Cellular Class

22 87. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all
23 preceding paragraphs of this complaint. Plaintiffs assert this claim on behalf of themselves and
24 the members of the Robocall Cellular Class.

25 88. The TCPA prohibits certain uses of telecommunication equipment that would
26 interfere with telephone service subscribers' privacy and/or property rights with respect to their
27 telephone. In particular, the TCPA provides that:

1 It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, or any person
 2 outside the United States if the recipient is within the United States to
 3 make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made
 4 with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic
 5 telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice to any
 6 telephone number assigned to a . . . cellular telephone service . . .

7 47 U.S.C. § 27(b)(1)(A).

8 89. The TCPA provides telephone service subscribers a private right of action for
 9 injunctive relief and statutory damages for violations:

10 A person or entity may . . . bring . . . an action based on a violation of [47
 11 U.S.C. § 227(b)] to enjoin such a violation, an action to recover for
 12 actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages
 13 for each such violation, whichever is greater, or both . . . If the court finds
 14 that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated [47 U.S.C. § 227(b),] the
 15 court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an
 16 amount equal to not more than 3 times the [statutory damages available
 17 above].

18 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

19 90. Defendants make outgoing calls to consumers and others in the regular course of
 20 their business. Defendants called Plaintiffs and Class members' cellular telephone numbers.

21 91. Defendants placed calls to Plaintiffs and Class members using predictive dialers.
 22 The predictive dialers are an automatic telephone dialing system; no human manually entered the
 23 cellular telephone numbers which Defendants called at the time the call was made. Rather, the
 24 predictive dialers electronically dialed the Class members' cellular telephones in an automated
 25 fashion. The predictive dialers are capable of storing, producing, and dialing any telephone
 26 number, and are capable of storing, producing, and dialing telephone numbers using a random or
 27 sequential number generator. The predictive dialers otherwise constitute an "automatic telephone
 28 dialing system" under the meaning of 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1).

92. Defendants also utilized artificial and/or prerecorded voice messages in calls to
 93 cellular telephones of Plaintiffs and Class Members.

94. Defendants do not and did not obtain legally effective prior express consent to
 95 call the Class members' cellular telephone numbers.

96. Defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) by placing telephone calls to
 97 Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class that were automatically dialed by Defendants'

1 telephone system and/or used an artificial or prerecorded voice; made to a cellular telephone
2 number; and not as the result of the Class member's transaction with Defendants or its agents.

3 95. Defendants' violations are willful because Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and
4 members of the Class had not given prior express consent to receive calls made using an
5 automatic telephone dialing system, artificial, and/or prerecorded voice and that Defendants used
6 these methods to call the cell phones of Plaintiffs and Class members.

7 96. Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of the other members of the Robocall
8 Cellular Class, seek to recover statutory damages (including treble damages for willful violation
9 of the TCPA), as well as injunctive and equitable relief under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3), against
10 Defendants.

11 97. Plaintiffs bring this action as a private attorney general, and to vindicate and
12 enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to an
13 award of attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 for bringing
14 this action.

15 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
16 **Violation of the TCPA Against All Defendants**
17 **by Plaintiff Price**
18 **Individually and on Behalf of the Robocall Landline Class**

19 98. Plaintiff Price hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
20 preceding paragraphs of this complaint. Plaintiff asserts this claim on behalf of himself and the
21 members of the Robocall Landline Class.

22 99. The TCPA prohibits certain uses of telecommunication equipment that would
23 interfere with telephone service subscribers' privacy and/or property rights with respect to their
24 telephone. In particular, the TCPA provides that:

25 It shall be unlawful for any person within the United States, or any person
26 outside the United States if the recipient is within the United States to
27 initiate any telephone call to any residential telephone line using an
28 artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior
express consent of the called party, unless the call is initiated for
emergency purposes, is made solely pursuant to the collection of a debt
owed to or guaranteed by the United States, or is exempted by rule or
order by the Commission under paragraph (2)(B).

47 U.S.C. § 27(b)(1)(B).

1 100. The TCPA provides telephone service subscribers a private right of action for
2 injunctive relief and statutory damages for violations:

3 A person or entity may . . . bring . . . an action based on a violation of [47
4 U.S.C. § 227(b)] to enjoin such a violation, an action to recovery for
5 actual monetary loss from such a violation, or to receive \$500 in damages
6 for each such violation, whichever is greater, or both . . . If the court finds
7 that the defendant willfully or knowingly violated [47 U.S.C. § 227(b),] the court may, in its discretion, increase the amount of the award to an
8 amount equal to not more than 3 times the [statutory damages available
above].

9 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

10 101. Defendants make outgoing calls to consumers and others in the regular course of
11 their business. Defendants called Plaintiff and Class members' residential telephone numbers and
12 used artificial and/or prerecorded voice messages to communicate with Plaintiffs and the Class
13 Members.

14 102. Defendants do not and did not obtain legally effective prior express consent to
15 call the Class members' cellular telephone numbers.

16 103. Defendants' calls were made for commercial purposes. They were not made for
17 emergency purposes or to collect a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States.

18 104. Defendants' violations are willful because Defendants knew that Plaintiff and
19 members of the Class had not given prior express consent to receive calls made using an artificial
or prerecorded voices to deliver a message.

20 105. Plaintiff, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the other members of the Robocall
21 Landline Class, seeks to recover statutory damages (including treble damages for willful
22 violation of the TCPA), as well as injunctive and equitable relief under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3),
23 against Defendants.

24 106. Plaintiff brings this action as a private attorney general, and to vindicate and
25 enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an award
26 of attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 for bringing this
27 action.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of the TCPA Against All Defendants
by Plaintiffs Slovin, Katz, and Price
Individually and on Behalf of the National DNC Class

107. Plaintiffs Slovin, Katz and Price hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint. Plaintiffs assert this claim on behalf of themselves and members of the National DNC Class.

6 108. 47 U.S.C. §227(c) provides that any “person who has received more than one
7 telephone call within any 12-month period by or on behalf of the same entity in violation of the
8 regulations prescribed under this subsection may” bring a private action based on a violation of
9 said regulations, which were promulgated to protect telephone subscribers’ privacy rights to
10 avoid receiving telephone solicitations to which they object.

11 109. The TCPA’s implementing regulation, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c), provides that “[n]o
12 person or entity shall initiate any telephone solicitation” to “[a] residential telephone subscriber
13 who has registered his or her telephone number on the national do-not-call registry of persons
14 who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations that is maintained by the federal government.”

15 110. 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200 (e), provides that § 64.1200 (c) and (d) “are applicable to any
16 person or entity making telephone solicitations or telemarketing calls to wireless telephone
17 numbers to the extent described in the Commission’s Report and Order, CG Docket No. 02-278,
18 FCC 03-153, ‘Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of
19 1991,’” which the Report and Order, in turn, provides as follows:

The Commission's rules provide that companies making telephone solicitations to residential telephone subscribers must comply with time of day restrictions and must institute procedures for maintaining do-not-call lists. For the reasons described above, we conclude that these rules apply to calls made to wireless telephone numbers. We believe that wireless subscribers should be afforded the same protections as wireline subscribers.

24 | Report and Order at ¶ 167.

111. Defendants violated 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200 (c) by initiating telephone solicitations to wireless and residential telephone subscribers such as Plaintiffs and the Class members who registered their respective telephone numbers on the national Do-Not-Call registry, a listing of persons who do not wish to receive telephone solicitations that is maintained by the federal

1 government.

2 112. These individuals requested not to receive calls from Defendants, as set forth in
3 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200 (d)(3).

4 113. Defendants and/or their agents made more than one unsolicited telephone call to
5 Plaintiffs and members of the Class within a 12-month period without their prior express consent
6 to receive such calls. Plaintiffs and members of the Class never provided any form of consent to
7 receive telephone calls from Defendants and/or Defendants do not have a current record of
8 consent to place telemarketing calls to them.

9 114. Defendants violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5) because Plaintiffs and the Class
10 received more than one telephone call within a 12-month period made by or on behalf of the
11 Defendants in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200, as described above. As a result of Defendants'
12 conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs and the Class suffered actual damages and, under section 47
13 U.S.C. § 227(c), are each entitled, *inter alia*, to receive up to \$500 in damages for such violations
14 of § 64.1200.

115. To the extent Defendants' misconduct is determined to be willful and knowing,
116 the Court should, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5), treble the amount of statutory damages
117 recoverable by the members of the Class.

18 116. Plaintiffs bring this action as a private attorney general, and to vindicate and
19 enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to an
20 award of attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 for bringing
21 this action.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227
Against All Defendants by Plaintiffs Price
Individually and on Behalf of the Company DNC Class

24 117. Plaintiff Price hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
25 preceding paragraphs of this complaint. Plaintiff asserts this claim on behalf of himself and
26 members of the Company DNC Class.

27 118. The TCPA's implementing regulation 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(3) provides that
28 “[n]o person or entity shall initiate any call for telemarketing purposes to a residential telephone

1 subscriber unless such person or entity has instituted procedures for maintaining a list of persons
 2 who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of that person or entity. The
 3 procedures instituted must meet the following minimum standards:

4 (1) Written policy. Persons or entities making calls for telemarketing purposes must have
 5 a written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list.

6 (2) Training of personnel engaged in telemarketing. Personnel engaged in any aspect of
 7 telemarketing must be informed and trained in the existence and use of the do-not-call
 8 list.

9 (3) Recording, disclosure of do-not-call requests. If a person or entity making a call for
 10 telemarketing purposes (or on whose behalf such a call is made) receives a request from a
 11 residential telephone subscriber not to receive calls from that person or entity, the person
 12 or entity must record the request and place the subscriber's name, if provided, and
 13 telephone number on the do-not-call list at the time the request is made. Persons or
 14 entities making calls for telemarketing purposes (or on whose behalf such calls are made)
 15 must honor a residential subscriber's do-not-call request within a reasonable time from
 16 the date such request is made. This period may not exceed thirty days from the date of
 17 such request

18 (4) Identification of sellers and telemarketers. A person or entity making a call for
 19 telemarketing purposes must provide the called party with the name of the individual
 20 caller, the name of the person or entity on whose behalf the call is being made, and a
 21 telephone number or address at which the person or entity may be contacted. The
 22 telephone number provided may not be a 900 number or any other number for which
 23 charges exceed local or long distance transmission charges.

24 (5) Affiliated persons or entities. In the absence of a specific request by the subscriber to
 25 the contrary, a residential subscriber's do-not-call request shall apply to the particular
 26 business entity making the call (or on whose behalf a call is made), and will not apply to
 27 affiliated entities unless the consumer reasonably would expect them to be included given
 28 the identification of the caller and the product being advertised.

19 (6) Maintenance of do-not-call lists. A person or entity making calls for telemarketing
 20 purposes must maintain a record of a consumer's request not to receive further
 21 telemarketing calls. A do-not-call request must be honored for 5 years from the time the
 22 request is made.”

23 119. The TCPA creates a private right of action for injunctive and monetary relief for
 24 any “person who has received more than one telephone call within any 12–month period by or on
 25 behalf of the same entity in violation of the [TCPA] regulations.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5); see also
 26 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(3) (liability for company specific DNC list violations).

27 120. Defendants violated 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(3) by initiating calls for
 28 telemarketing purposes to residential and wireless telephones of Plaintiff and members of the
 Company DNC Class without instituting minimum procedures for maintaining a list of persons

1 who request not to receive telemarketing calls made by or on behalf of Defendants.

2 121. Defendants did not institute minimum procedures in violation of § 64.1200 (d)(3)
3 and (6) as Defendants have a uniform policy and practice of failing to honor Plaintiff Price and
4 members of the Company DNC Class's requests to be placed on the Company's Internal Do Not
5 Call.

6 122. Plaintiff Price and members of the Company DNC Class received more than one
7 call from or on behalf of Defendants within a twelve-month period after requesting to be placed
8 on the Defendants' internal do not call list.

9 123. These calls were received within five years from the date Plaintiff Price and
10 members of the Company DNC Class' requested to be placed on the company specific do not
11 call list.

12 124. Plaintiff Price and members of the Company DNC Class did not have an
13 established business relationship with the callers at the time of the calls.

14 125. Plaintiff Price and members of the Company DNC Class did not consent to
15 receive calls from Defendants.

16 126. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff Price and
17 members of the Company DNC Class were harmed.

18 127. Pursuant to 47 U.S.C. §227(c)(5), Plaintiff Price, on his own behalf, and on behalf
19 of the other members of the Company DNC Class, seeks to recover statutory damages (including
20 treble damages for willful violation of the TCPA), as well as injunctive and equitable relief
21 against Defendants.

22 128. Plaintiff Price brings this action as a private attorney general, and to vindicate and
23 enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiff Price is therefore entitled to an
24 award of attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 for bringing
25 this action.

26

27

28

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,
California Civil Code Section 1750, *et seq.*,
On Behalf of Plaintiff Price and the California Class

129. Plaintiff Price hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all preceding paragraphs of this complaint. Plaintiff asserts this claim on behalf of himself and members of the California Class.

130. The California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Section 1750 of the California Civil Code, protects consumers against unfair and deceptive business practices.

131. Civil Code section 1770, subdivision (a) provides in part:

The following unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful: ...

(22)(A) Disseminating an unsolicited prerecorded message by telephone without an unrecorded, natural voice first informing the person answering the telephone of the name of the caller or the organization being represented, and either the address or the telephone number of the caller, and without obtaining the consent of that person to listen to the prerecorded message.

132. Defendants' calls to Plaintiff Price and members of the California Class violated and continue to violate the Consumer Legal Remedies Act by disseminating unsolicited prerecorded messages by telephone to Plaintiffs and Class Members' residential and cellular numbers.

133. These calls did not begin with an unrecorded, natural voice first informing the person answering the telephone of the name of the caller or the organization being represented, and either the address or the telephone number of the caller.

134. Defendants did not obtain the consent of Plaintiff Price and Class members to listen to the prerecorded messages.

135. At the time the calls were made, Plaintiff Price and members of the California Class had no established relationship with Defendants and were neither business associates nor customers of Defendants.

136. These calls were not made for the purpose of collecting an existing obligation from Plaintiff Price and members of the Class

1 137. The calls were not generated at the request of Plaintiff Price and members of the
2 California Class.

3 138. The calls were intended to result in the sale or lease of solar energy goods and/or
4 solar energy services to a consumer.

5 139. As a proximate and direct result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and members of
6 the California Class have been injured and suffered damages in that their privacy was invaded
7 and they were harassed by numerous, unwanted robocalls. Plaintiff Price spent time and money
8 writing to Defendants and lodging complaints with consumer agencies, and incurred costs for
9 sending mail to Defendants with a request to be placed on Defendants' internal do not call lists
10 and requests for Defendants to cease and desist the calls.

11 140. Pursuant to section 1782(a) of the California Civil Code, Plaintiff Price, on behalf
12 of himself and the California Class seek a Court order enjoining Defendants from such future
13 conduct and any other such orders that may be necessary to rectify the unlawful business
14 practices of Defendants, including requiring Defendants to cease using prerecorded messages in
15 their telemarketing campaigns.

16 141. Pursuant to section 1782(a) of the California Civil Code, Plaintiff Price, on behalf
17 of himself and the California Class seek reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

18 142. Plaintiffs bring this action as a private attorney general, and to vindicate and
19 enforce an important right affecting the public interest. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an award
20 of attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 for bringing this
21 action.

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court enter judgment and orders in their favor and
23 against Sunrun, Clean Energy, and Does 1 to 5 as follows:

- 24 a. An order certifying the classes, directing that this case proceed as a class action,
25 and appointing Plaintiffs and their counsel to represent the classes;
- 26 b. Judgment against Defendants, and in favor of Plaintiffs and the other class
27 members in the amount of \$1,500 per violation of the TCPA as proven at trial;
- 28 c. Equitable and injunctive relief, including injunctions enjoining further violations
of the TCPA and the CLRA;

- d. An order granting costs and attorneys' fees; and
- e. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

Dated: March 25, 2016

By: /s/David C. Parisi

David C. Parisi

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs Lynn Slovin, Samuel Katz, and Jeffery Price on their own behalf, and on behalf of all others similarly situated.

1
JURY TRIAL DEMAND

2 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable.
3

4 Dated: March 25, 2016

5 By: /s/David C. Parisi
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22
23 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs Lynn Slovin, Samuel Katz,
24 and Jeffery Price on their own behalf, and on behalf
25 of all others similarly situated.*
26
27
28

DECLARATION OF DAVID C. PARISI

I, David C. Parisi, hereby declare on oath as follows:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice law in the state of California. I am over the age of 18 years and I have personal knowledge of the matters attested to herein. If called upon to testify, I would and could competently do so.

2. I make this declaration pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(d) on behalf of my client, Plaintiff Jeffery Price, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.

3. Defendant Sunrun, Inc. Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California. It maintains a registered agent for service of process at 818 West Seventh Street, Suite 930, Los Angeles, CA 90017 and is doing business in the state of California.

4. Defendant Clean Energy Experts, LLC is California limited liability company in San Francisco, California. It maintains its registered agent for service of process at 818 West Seventh Street, Suite 930, Los Angeles, CA 90017 and is doing business in the state of California.

5. The transaction or any substantial portion of the transaction occurred in Ventura County.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated this 25th day of March 2016 at Venice, California.

/s/David C. Parisi

David C. Parisi